## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7546.

MORNING EDITION----MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1853.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

City Intelligence. GRAND ENCARD, "ENT OF THE STATE REGISTRY -Saturday

last being the day for the breaking up of the encamp-ment, "gras upon a frencier" was best corrier than usual, to enable the members to pack up their effects to

be conveyed to the heading in time for the at samboat Alda, which leaves Cold Serting at 9 4. M The resistant

Fing Staff, at 8 o'clock A M., stacked arms, and the dismined to strike tents. Every thing being in readiness,

appleuse from the large mumber of spectators there as sembled. A more beautiful sight, and better performed,

was never witnessed. The roll was then beat, the line formed, and they took up their march to the boat, giving

on a marching salute to Ged Merris, who cook up his posi-tion alongside of the arch thrown across Morris avenue. On arriving at the wharf, the inhabitants were seembled to the number of several hundreds, and when the

CUBA, MEXICO, AND THE SPANISH-AMERI-CAN REPUBLICS.

CONSERVATIVE BEACTION IN AMERICA.

The Fillibustero Party and the Purchase of Cuba.

THE SPANISH STEAM MARINE AT HAVANA.

Major Schlessinger's Beply to Gen. Concha's History of the Lopez Expedition.

The Diario de la Marena, of Havana, published the article of which we give below the translation, in its issue of the 14th August, introducing it with the following editorial remarks :--

The salutary and profound doctrine, which, with great brilliancy of style and beauty of language, is exhibited in the following article, published by a Mexican periodical, (the Universal,) moves us to reproduce it in full, seeking also in it another new proof, among the multiple collected, of how rapidly are growing in Spanish America the principles which alone tend to us salvation, and to remedy the evil of our past errors.

The following is the article from the Universal:

The following is the article from the Universal:—

ONSERVATIVE REACTION IN AMERICA.

A short time since there was much doubt of the future of the Spanish a merican republies. Involved in civil wars, occasioned by the fatal influence of the nation which wishes to swallow them up, they neither cared for their internal well-being, nor thought of fortifying themselves against the attacks of their enemy. They called her sister, in the innocence of their first years and therefore they copied her institutions and ende wored to adopt her political customs, although three conturies of different habits repelled them and whilst they imprudently fiattered the American democracy, allowing themselves to be lulled into security by the syren's song, they endeavored to expel from their midst all the habits of their civil life, as it twee possible to tear up the roots of three bundred years, so much the more deep and indistruct-ble, as the ancient régime was more propitious to the peace and to the happiness of these people.

Useless attempt! It was necessary for success to succeed in destroying all the condition of the recent

more deep and indistructe ble, as the ancient régime was more propitious to the peace and to the happiness pf these people.

Useless altempt! It was necessary for success to succeed in destroying aif the condition of the races which people the new continent; and those races, when they saw themselves so persecuted by a new doctrine, which threatened their existence, could do no less than throw themselves into the strife, in defence of the past and if the future. This strife has continued that y years, in which have been seen on one side the barrenness and impotency of democratic ideas, and on the other the feoundity and power of the conservative principle. The social institutions of Spanish America have triumphed over the political institutions imported from abroad. The first mistresses of these piaces had naturally to defend their ancient possession; the second, foreign, and without having in their support more than a passing illusion, have only been despised, and they could not but be conquered when they contended with su enemy, in every belief, in every word, and in every antecedent, of the people whom they intended to subject. To arrive at this result, that the social institutions of these countries should have prevailed, what efforts have been required—what sacrifices, and what disastere! Blood has flowed in torrents, brothers have striven against brothers, merit and virtue have been persecuted, and all the passions have vomited out their deadly poison in these territories, which were excited the entry of the whole earth—have become poor and miserable objects of universal compassion, or persags of contempt.

It must be confessed that the usurpstory policy of the United States had completely attained its object; and, embodened by such a good result, there might be remarked, even from 1847, its resolution to put in practice the simister views which it had concealed for many years. For that, then, their hosts invaded our republic, and for that, since it has been seen to raise its daring and insolent head in it

asserting that she is very slow in entering on the path of progress.

Nevertheless, that republic is the most advanced of all those which formerly belonged to Spain. There does not reigns in her as in others, immorality, office-seesing, abandonment of labor, the fruits of wretched liberalism; her taxes are not the patrimony of idlers, neither is her commerce paralyzed nor herself discretited among the rest of the nations. On the contrary, she has established steam navigation on her coasts; she has opened highways, built railroads, hus a long line of electric telegraphs, and her commerce and industry flourish, whilst many of her neighbors are consumed in eternal strife, and not only do not advance but feestroy even the elements of good which they contained before their emancipation. Still they avenge themselves on the prudent nation which prospers by their side, upbraiding her as stationary, because she does not waste time in singing hymns to liberty—that is to say, because, despising ridiculous theories—the elements of perpetual discord—she has consecrated herself to taking advantage of her resources, by applying to her political rule the doctrines of a true and solid progress. However, facts speak londer than anything else; and before their voice utopians have only to be silent.

This example, as we have said, and the terrible consequences of the opposite conduct, have made the other Spanish American republies open their eyes; and we already see that the most important of them are taking refuge in the conservative principles, that they may assure their independence, that they may recover their losses, and that they may commence the destinies which Providence has prepared for them. These saving principles are those which prevail to-day in Chili, Guatemala, Peru, and the other States, which, for not having e

If our country (Mexico) has not been the first, neither has she been the last, to enter on this path of salvation; and her material and moral importance, doubtiess superior to that of all the others, will serve as a stimulus to those who still are enchained to the demagogle idel, that they may resolve to break their bonds. So we hope: when South America sees that Mexico is saved by conservative principles, that through them she recovered her peace and her lost credit, and that through them she has freed herself from perishing ignominiously in the talons of the North—those republies will follow our example, and the complete triumph of the conservative reaction will be the beginning of a general alliance of our race against the race which persecutes it.

WHAT THE FILLIBUSTERO PARTY THINK OF THE PLAN OF PURCHASING CUBA. The or; an of the Cuban patriots in this city, th Filibustera, thus discusses the proposed plan of pur-

The organ of the Cuban patriots in this city, the Filibrates, thus discusses the proposed plan of purchasing the island from the Spanish government:

We are already tired of hearing the question of Cuba treated by an American press in a sense so opposite to its true character. In the discussions on this subject it is entirely forgotten that the Cubans are constantly telling to attain their independence, for which they have fought, shed their blood, and perishes on the scaffold, and for which many of them suffer to-day expatriation, forced exile, and the penalties of a prison, solely on account of their ideas of ilberty, or for their complete disaffection to the Spanish government. And not only the press, but some individuals of the government of this country, have spoken, and do speak, very freely, not of leading aid to the revolutionists of Cuba in their struggle for independence, but of availing themselves of the state of insubordination and disturbance in the island, through means of its bad government, to assume the possession of Cuba by a pacific negotiation, in which political traders have only to interfere for the one part, and for the other, one or more hundred millions of dollars, which, in awakening the ambittion of the Spanish cabinet, may render treaties possible, and may attain the end proposed, without distarbing the peace or compromising the good relations which at present exist between the two nations.

Such is the cylnion of some men in this country—nor deed it surnaise us very much, because they are

Such is the opinion of some men in this countrynor does it surprise us very much, because they are
not Cuhans, and do not feel in their heart the holy
love for the country which is not theirs—the pure
and sathine love which aspires only to the honor,
the giery and the greatness of the soil in which it has
first seen the light. We do not exact those sentiments from the Americans; that would be asking

from nature what she cannot produce. Buf these men of whom we speak have nothing more than their own profit in view, and, therefore, have not fixed their attention on the fact whether that interest, if it succeeded, might bring with it disagreable difficulties for the future. We will explain ourselves. A great majority of the Cubans deskr independence of oppressive Spain which tyramizes over them without pity or consideration of any kind. That majority of Cubans, through profound convictions, based on experience, through an interest favorable to the progress of this country, and finally through the spirit of self-prescrvation, eagerly desire the annexation of Cuba to the American Union. To that sensition of Cuba to the American Union. To that sensition of the theorem of their sentiments, in harmony with our own, we may express, with the resolution of free men, that we desire an uexation to the United States. But we wish that it should take place by honorable proceedings, which may not stain our brow with the excerable insult of a negotiation, of a treaty of bargain and sale between these States and Spain. It is true, we have no doubt, that our situation would be greatly improved, by our being free from the edious Spanish domination, as we would enjoy the same right, as American citizens have to day; since example has been given that the government of the immortal Washington does not carry anywhere despotism or arbitrary rule. But our well-being would be equivalent to that of the slave who passes from the Lossession of a cruel master to that of a humane, kind and generous one, who might have for his slave as much consideration as for a freeman—though still with the right of absolute superiority, and what is more, with the faculty of disposing of him wheaver it was his will or desire. This would be our condition on entering into the bosom of the American confederation, without titles or merits to allege in our behalf. Will the government of this more, with the experience of the majority of the producing the first

THE SPANISH PLEET AT HAVANA. The Pinio de la Marina of the 11th August, contains the following article, descriptive of the Spanish steam marine in the Cuban waters :-

Spanish steam marine in the Cuban waters:

Now that, with the arrival of her majesty's steamer General Leyo, there have been incorporated with the naval forces of this station the four vessels of its class, ordered expressly to be constructed for the better and quicker service of our coasts, we think that the opportune moment has arrived of communicating to our readers such facts as we have been able to acquire with respect to this precious acquisition, for the better custody and defence of our beautiful island.

Although these four vessels are really identical, built as they were under a like contract, still there are some slight differences between them. The Conde del Venadito and the Neptune are of wood, and measure 170 feet of keel, 22 feet breadth of boam, 184 feet in length from stem to stern, and 11 feet

184 feet in length from stem to stern, and 11 feet in depth of hold, suppressing some fractions of inches. Their measurement is 353 tons, and their draught, with full cargo, such as was to be desired for the service for which they are destined.

The Guadalquiver and the General Lezo are iron vessels, of 165 feet length of keel, 21 breadth of team. 178 in length from stem to stern, and 10 feet depth of hold, or thereabouts; and they measure 310 tons each. Notwithstanding the slight difference in the dimensions, the armament of the four vessels is alike, and consists of two thirty-two pounders, on swivels, well mounted.

alike, and consists of two thirty-two pounders, on swivels, well mounted.

The height of the middle decks and their ventilation are calcalated carefully for the necessities of the climate, and the capacity of the vessels is to transport, with all convenience and case, from three hundred to three hundred and fifty men, without including their crew; but for a voyage of a few hours, they could carry a 'whole battalion without the least inconvenience of any sort

ing their crew; but for a voyage of a few hours, they could carry a whole battalion without the least inconvenience of any sort.

As to the sailing qualities of these four steamers, they are highly satisfactory, as deducted from the experiments personally made on board the Conde del Venadito, by his Excellency the Commandant General of the station. The coastant rate of speed of this steamer, in the voyage to Cardenas and Matanzas and back, varied from ten to thirteen and a half miles—never falling under the first figure, even with contrary wind and tide. The voyage from our port to Matanzas was performed in the very brief space of four and a half hours, a rapidity to which, as we believe, no merchant steamer has attained, and which is enough to demonstrate the superior capacity of our good vessels of war. For the purposes of the government, the Conde del Venadito leaves nothing to be desired. Her movements in the sea are gentle, and her oscillation remarkably short; nor does she ship water, even in the roughest sea; in fine, her conditions are fit for any voyage with equal security as vessels of 350 and 500 horse power.

With respect to the new Pizarro, by which our navy has just been also strengthened, we will have only to say, that she is of a medel already known, and whose beauty has attracted universal attention. Built in our arsenals, with all the improvements of modern art, she measures 205 feet six inches in length of keel, thirty-five feet one inch breadth of beam, 206 feet ten inches depth of hold; ber burthen measures 763; tons, with a machine of 350 horse power. Her arment consists of four thirty-two pounders and two sixty-eight pounders. There is no superior vessel of her class affect.

But the most agreeable information which we can to day communicate to our readers, will be, perhaps,

er class affeat.
But the most agreeable information which we ca But the most agreeable information which we can to day communicate to our readers, will be, perhaps, for the majority, unexpected. The old Pizarro still exists. Thanks to the zeal and activity of the commandant general, every thing in that vessel is saved, from its keel up to its last plank, and even the smallest piece of its rigging. These materials having been sent to the peninsula, its re-construction proceeds actively, and very soon our nary will reakon another way steamer; in line, very soon the Castillan flag will wave anew in the waters of Cuba, over the old Pizarro, perpetuating the glorious records which make her name so pleasant to every good patriot, whilst they fill with latred and dread the impotent enemies of our noble Spain.

FROM TONNAGE DUTIES IN PORTS OF THE UNIVER The following is an extract of a letter from Ha

It appears to me that the Secretary of the Treasnry has exercised an extraordinary degree of liberality towards the Spanish flag, in exempting their vessels from tomage duties, in cases where they enjoy no such exemption here. If he had limited the exemption to vessels entering the ports of the United States with cargoes of molasses, and to vessels entering and departing in ballast, it would have been perfectly fair; but he has extended it to vessels entering in ballast and departing with cargoes of staple productions of the United States, which is placing them on a different footing from American vessels here, as those that arrive in ballast and leave laden with any other production of the Island, but molasses, are subject to the full tomage duty of \$1.50 per ton, and one per cent balanza duty; and they are equally subject to it if they bring cargoes from the United States and leave in ballast. The Secretary of the

Treasury has, therefore either been imposed upon, or he purposely meant to favor the Spanish flag, without any regard to the interests of the vessels of the United States.

It is true that masters of vessels are required to produce a certificate that American vessels are placed upon a similar footing; and if a consul compiles with his duty, the government is not likely to be deceived. But how easy will it be for a Spanish merchant to address the consul a letter, and request him to certify at foot that American vessels entering and leaving here in bullast pay no tonnage money. And if they obtain this certificate—as they doubtless will, unless the consuls are expressly instructed to state on each certificate the various circumstances under which vessels are chargeable with tunnage dues, and those under which they are not—the wrong is done.

MAJOR SCHLESSINGER'S REPLY TO GEN'L. CONCHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. In reply to a copy of a translation from the Diario Espanol, concerning the late Lopez expedition, written by the late Captain General of the Island of Cuba, Don José de la Concha, which appeared in your paper of the 17th inst., I feel in duty bound, as one of the principal aid-de-camps of my former friend and noble leader, General Naroiso Lopez, without entering into any controversy about the preventive measures taken by Gen. Concha for the island of Cuba, to state merely some facts in illustration of some remarks made by General Concha, referring the reader for the full particulars of the late expedition to my personal parrative, published in the Democratic Review, and which will be republished in book form next month.

General Concha states, that through intercepted communications and private information he received, he fixed the point of our disembarkation at the bead land of Mantua, on the northern coast of the Vuelta de Abajo, and at the same time he admits to have left this point entirely ungarrisoned. What the military motives of General Concha could have been for entirely evacuating the very point where our appearance was expected by him, and not preparing to have a force at hand to oppose us, I cannot perceive; and can only exculpate him for not having taken efficacious means for the defence of that point, by allowing myself to believe, in contradiction of his own statement, that he had no confidence in the private information he received, and looked with mistrust on the intercepted communications, as in reality it was not our intention to land on the northern part of the Vuelta de Abajo.

General Concha is further led to believe, that General Lopez, through false information he received at Key West, of a rising of the inhabitants near Havana, was made to commit the imprudence of steering to the latter port, and presenting himself within sight of the Moro Castle. Actually, news received in Key West of the rising of the inhareceived in Key West of the rising of the inhabitants in different parts of the island, the state of the Vuelta Abajo, represented as entirely ungarrisoned, and more particularly the deficiency of coal on board the steamer Pampero, made the General abandon his original plan, and adopt a rew one for the immediate disembarkation of the expedition at the Vuelta de Abajo. As far, however, as the steering to the port of Havana is concerned, this was no voluntary act of Gen. Lopez, and was occasioned by the breaking of a part of the machinery of the steamer and the irregularity of the compassos, through the vicinity of muskets, she being carried in that direction by the force of the gulf steam, to the great constemation of the troops, and the entire displeasure of the General.

sernation of the topop, and the entire dispessive of the General core and events of accuse of having willily published fals-shoods, but I think that he had been mixed by the false reports and statements made to him by his officers, which, through this, intended to cover their own imberdity, see far from not anticipating an attack for three or four days, as General Concha says we had positive information after our arrival in Las Posas, through a peasent coming in the direction from Pahia Honda of the approach of the enemy's force, and reported as they were to us, (as it actually was the case), superior in number, General Lopez did not intend to bring our little volunteer force into immediately, as it was our intention, after to join mixediately, as it was our intention, after to join with the continuous compliance with the given orders (so fatal to him and his followers) was the cause of our being found at Las Posas next day.

General Concha himself states that seven companies, "picked soldiers" of the different regiments, (the best troops he ever beheld) were placed under command of General Ema, under Commandante Vilaos, to attack our body of men, consisting in all of two lumdred and eighty, (one hundred and twenty men having been left with Crittenden at Murillo,) and to cover the shame of their retreat he asserts that our superiority of number due to the shame of their retreat he asserts that our superiority of number due to the shame of their prevalent and brave, and they had only to yield to our unparalleled bravery (altituough inferior in numbers to them) and to the cool and certain sim of our volunteers in their ranks. Gen. Emas was not obliged to give orders for retreating, as stated by gen much so, that when I, myself, with two companies, advanced in their persecution, I found the road covered with mullitons, arms, and other received defers to retreat, I cannot perceive the more so, as Capt. Kelly joined us fine. Concha asserts that the Spanish receips in the resulting that he had been proved to the prev

enough to be Spanish prisoners can recollect of any kindness extended to them. Finally, if Georal Concha did give to Colonei Haynes and Captain Kelly their freedom for the sake of publishing in this country the truth concerning the late expedition, then these gentlemen most honorably compiled with their given promises, and I only regret that General Concha omitted to give the names of the other three young mea pardoned by him, who, for the sake of gaining their liberty, according to his own statement, promised to serve the interests of the Spanish government in this country, and with which promise they so faithfully complied.

LOUIS SCHLESSINGER.

ditional contributions, handed in at No. 146 Pearl Cash.
J. S.
Litchfield & Co.
B. G. Clarke.
Boiceau & Rauch.
Rodewald Bron.
Trifle.
Smallwood, Anderson & Co.
Born. Schlieper & Haarhaus.
Corse & Pratt.
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Hoguet & Hylde.
A. Friend.
Maitland, Phelps & Co.
J. P. H. Fay.

PER N. Y. BERALD. Total \$2,132 00
Per Editors Journal of Commerce, from E. M.
Brown 10 00

Total \$2,142 00

The committee teg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions, handed in by Mr. Miguel Gerois, as collected from some of the Spanish residents of this city, and herewith express their thanks for this exertions for the cause. Mr. Garcia in an accompanying note, remarks that he is under obligations to Mr. Thomas Galway for his friendly co operation in collection of subjoined amounts:—

Peter Harmony's Nophews & Co. \$100 00

Miguel Garcia 50 00

Miguel Garcia 50 00

Arantiré & Galway 50 00

Arantiré & Galway 50 00

Gire & Francio 50 00

Gire & Francio 50 00

Kreisler & Ward 50 00

Kreisler & Ward 50 00

Kreisler & Ward 50 00

F. De Arrangola, (Mexican Consul General) 20 00

F. De Arrangola, (Mexican Consul General) 20 00

J. V. Ometivia 20 00

Arantic Garcia 10 00

Ramon Palanca 10 00

Ramon Palanca 10 00

Ramon Palanca 10 00

M. E. Halso 20 00

Yenga & Etulain 20 00

M. N. 10 00

COLIFICIONS, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE HOWARD ARSOCIATIOS, NEW (GRIJARS, NY PAUL TULLINE) 
 Collections 1 for Account of the Howard Associatios, New Jones 1 for 1 fo

Wm. A Gasquet.
Joseph Kernochan
Faul Talane
1. Smith & Co.
Wm. Watcon, Esq.
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Hitcheck & Co.
S. & & Co.
Cach.
J. A. Talbot. Erq.
J. Hammond
Cach, S. 6, 6, 5,
Cach.
Total.
Total.

SATURDAY MORNING, August 20, 1853.
To the Rev. F. L. Hawks, J. Ogden Woodruff, Esq., C. L.
Froat, Esq., Committee:—
GENTIFRIEN:—Enclosed I hand you seventeen hundred dollars, collected for the relief of the New Orleans sufferers, from the gentlemen above named. I was absent from the city when appointed on the committee, and did not return until Monday evening, since which time, with the assistance of my particular friend Mr. C. C. Peck, who has readered not essential service, I have collected the above named anm, and hope the suffering poor, who are benefitted by these donations, will never forget the great liberality displayed by the citizens of New York in the hear of their greatest need. With sincere respect, I remain, gentlemen, yours vary truly.

In addition, the subscribers to the Corn Exchange have constituted about \$1,500.

Horrib Murders In Illinois.—Wm. Holborn, senior, who has resided for a short time near Bloomfeld, was committed to jail yesterday on a charge of killing his son, Wm. Holborn, junior. The particulars of the sad affair, as we learn them, are as follows:—The parties came to Quincy on Thursday with a lead of cats, which were sold; on their way home a quarrel took place between them in reference to the measury realized by the sale. The prisoner states that his son demanded the whole amount, and that he got out of the wagon and struck his father with a piece of rail. The father kept on his way with the wagon, and got home before the son, who followed on foot. They fived together, and as the son came into the yard his father, who had arraved himself with a shot gun, fired. They were only about two rods apart, and about one hundred and fifty shot struck the young man in the body, near the beart, and in his arm. This was about six o'clock. Thursday evening, and he died at 8 o'clock. After the committal, and when on his way to Quincy, he as crited the act was done in solf defence, and expressed deep regret that the afair had occurred. We have heard, however, that he told the physician who attended on his son that he was glad he killed him. From what information we can gather, we can come to no other conclusion than that the affair is an agaravated case of murder, committed in cold blood. We would hope, for the sake of the prisoner, that it would prove otherwise. Hothorn and his son were originally from England, had resided in New York for some time, and had lived here but a short period. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and was married but a few months since.—Quancy, Riemers, Weig, Aug. 19th.

Signess on the Mississippi Strammars.—Not

SICKNESS ON THE MISSISSIPPI STEAMSOATS .- NO

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Mortality Reports, DEATHS BY YELLOW PEVER IN NEW OBLEANS SINCE

BALTIMORN, August 21, 1853. The number of deaths in New Orleans, from May 28 to August 13, were 5674, of which 3836 were by pollow

PHILADELPHIA, August 31, 1853.
The deaths in this city for the week ending yesterday, were 204, including 25 by sun stroke.

Bostos, August 21, 1850

second mate, and carpenter.

This afternoon the extensive planoforte manufactory of Lemuel Gilbert, No. 414 Washington street, was do stroved by fire. Loss \$20,000. Insured.

PHILADRIPHIA. Aug. 21, 1853.
The ship Thomas Walter, from Menterides, arrived at

this port to day, but brings no news. The captain re-ports the death of bis first efficer, Mr. Wm. Hawkins, of Troy. N. Y. The T. W. spoke, on the 11th inst., the schoorer Madelane, from New York for Montevideo, all

THE TEXAS ELECTION-MAIL ROBBERY, ETC. BALTIMORE, August 21, 1853

lovernor, and there is some probability of his election. The mail between Atalanta and Montgomery, Ala, has been rebird of letters from Mobile and New Orleans. From twenty to thirty thousand dollars are said to have

Kingerin, August 29, 1853.

Judge Wright heard a motion to day to stay the execution of Handrickson, seatenced to be hung at Albany on the 26th inst., for the murder of his wife, to enable his counsel to present a bill of exceptions, already sotthed, at the general term of the Supreme Court, next menth. Mr. Whenton made the motion; Mesars. Chatfield and Colvin opposed it.

Markets.

Phormana, August 20, 1853.

Our cottou market is quite inactive, with small sales.
The market for wool coulines very duft, with sales to the ar ount of 24 860 penda. There has been less demand for printing cloths during the week, and a slight concession in prices. Sales of 16 000 pieces.

THE CASE OF ERACTICAL SOCIALISM—COMPLAINT
OF THE FINALE AGAINST WEIGH.

In Souday's Hierard we noticed the complaint made before Justice Bogart, of a German named Jana Opperman, whom he alleges he had been residing with as his wife for over a year past; and he having left bee, in consequences of a dispressment, the somen became indignant and threatens jer, one i volunce on Mr. Weber. At the same time that Mr. Weber complains of her conduct, the woman appears before Justice Bogart, that in the menth of June 1852, she became acquainted with Guorge Weber, and that repostedly since that time he best promises about the form and promises. In our observation of her residency as witness is circulated in her behalf, named Menna Mowaky, resuling at No. 4 licery street, who wears that she heard Weber promise to marry complainent. On these facts the magniferation of her testiments a warner to the arrest of Weber, who was taken into custedly by efficer Galiagher, to answer the charge An examination will be held on Monday aftern on at iclose. Also Opperman appeared before Justice Bogart who desired her to find had in the sum of \$200, to marry complainent. On these facts the magniferation of the resistance as witness is circumstant of the arrest of Weber, who was taken into custedly by efficer Galiagher, to answer the charge An examination will be held on Monday aftern on at iclose. Also Opperman appeared before Justice Bogart who desired her to find had in the sum of \$200, to marry complainent. On these facts the magniferation of the resistance of the prisoner stocked with the sum of the contract of t THE CASE OF PRACTICAL SOCIALISM COMPLAINT OF THE PERMANE AGAINST WEEKE.

In Sanday's Hillaid we noticed the complaint made

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF STEALING THREE PIECES

name been watching for. We expected you, and you have come at last," and then very gently taking Mr. Duke by the cellar, he led him back to a cell, and locked him up. AREST ON SUSPICION OF STEALING THERE PIECES OF SILK.

Officer Keefe, one of the Chief's special alds, on Saturday evening arrested a boy, calling himself John Wight, having in his powession three pieces of broad nattern plaid rilk. The cilk is on roliers, with the private marks on the ends. Two of the pieces are of blue, and the other of cleart color. The officer saw the boy, with the property under his arm, at the conser of Broadway and Roads street, and suspecting, from his conduct, that the wopperty was stolen be followed him to the corner of Elm and Reads streets. There he met another boy, who, on sceing the officer, ran off. Mr. Keefs tack the accused into custody, and asked him where he proqued it to him at the foot of Vesey street, to carry to a certain number in Division street. The officer, not believing the story, conveyed him to the Chief's office, where he was detained. An owner is smarted for the property, which can be reen, on application to the above vamed viginant officer, at the office of the clief of Police.

In the Case of the Affron between Policeman King and George Lee.—On Saturday last Justice Wood took some evidence in the matter pending before him, respecting the altray which took place on Monday last Detween police can king and teorge lee, in which the latray lost took some evidence in the matter pending before him, respecting the altray which took place on Monday last George Lee came into the row left of the store, real the would have the bender of the property of the property of the contract of the store, real the laws you do your self with the property of the store, real the would have the house they be got on a king on the pending of the would have the house the property of the store, real the would have the house the property of the proper

From Roston

GREAT MORTALITY ON SHIPBOARD—PIANOFORTI

The British bark Sir John Falstaff, from Vera Crus for Liverpool, was spoken on the 7th inst. She had lost nine of her crew by sickness, including captain, mate,

Bantimons, August 21, 1853.

The New Orleans papers of Sunday and Munday were eccived by to night's mail. Returns from Western Taxas

On striving at the wharf, the inhabitants were expendished to the number of several hundreds, and when the boat left her moorings, cheer followed cheers, and hats and handkerchieft floated in the Several. So much feeting as was here displayed can only be understood by witnessing the neame. The Guard excited in New York at ha I pust one o'click, P.M., and dibutioned at the landing General Morris has neveren himself on this occasion worthy of the command he hoids. Nothing that could tend to the happiness and somfort of the regiment but was amicipated by General Morris and Captain livingston, who gave their antire attention to the camp during the week. General Morris came to the city with the Guard nor did he leave the beat until he saw overy member depart for his house, and expressed to them the high esteem he held for each of them for their mally bearing and solderly conduct while is camp. Shelton's cace-atted brass band, which accompanied the Guard have added new laured to their regulation by the cityant music they diffied avery order required of them, and their dispessition to add to the enjoyment of the cacampacent. The Inhabitants of Gold Soring will long semember the past week, and every member of the Guard will ever bear in mind the many kindnesses that have been shown them; and should an opportunity offer to repay those induseases, there will be no lack on their part to thou the inhabitants that suit friendship as theirs cannot be erased from memory.

The Weather — The celightful weather of yesterday day all New York cut of dozes; Broad way, the Battery, the paths, and every other place of resort was througed with promeanders. There were a large cond of spectators on the Battery in the afternoon, to see the Danish ship of was take her departures from Nex Fork bay for Europe, which was calcerated by a salute of artiliery. If such weather last some form her Fork bay for Europe, which was calcerated by a salute of artiliery. If such weather last some form her south each was a clear of the change in very like

officer. It appears that they were going to her uncle, Patrick McLarthy, who works on a raticoal in Westchester, her father and mother having died in Chicago, about a week ago. The poor little orphan is about eleven years of age. The had a black leather valies with her, which contained her clothing, and likewise a pocket-book, with thriteen deliars in it, which the says was placed there by the people where ahe boarded, with instructions not to tell her cours that she had it. There was likewise an account of funeral expenses, with an apparent behance of \$20 25, in it. The child was placed in charge of Mrs Margaret Finigan, in Fity winth street, near the Nineteenth ward station, until further occess.

\*\*\*\* PROM A BUIDING, "Vesterday afternoon, a mail boy, between six and seven years of ago, named James Bowns, whose herepts reside at the corner of West Broadway and Authory wear, fell from a new building, in the first named street, a bulgat of about twenty-five feet, by which he received severe 19, "—as about the boad. It appears that the boy was playing instan of the building, which he as yet unfinished, with a large number of hops, amounting to some forty or fifty, when thay were started by the policeman on duty. The poor little fellow, in his hurry to escape from the M. P., while running along some raf ers, was precipitated to the ground and severely kurt about the head. As a matter of curse, the personnel is not to blame as he only did bit duty in driving the children away, the blame is more attackable to parents, who should keep their children from going among new building, by was homishing them of the danger that they incur.

Deart rises was pracipitated to the ground and severely kurt about the head. As a matter of curse, the personnel had not collected a lacerated wound of the fact by being run over, in the neighborhood of Varick street, by a horse and cart, died at the New York Headerst will be held this day.

The Course Rica Streamship Like — We stated

The Cesta Rica Steamship Link.—We stated some months ago that Capt. Wright had produced a privilege from the Costa Rica government to establish a line of steamers, to run between that and the neighboring republics. By recent dates from Costa Rica, we learn that the Steam Navigation Company of Ceptain Wright has marked out its route as follows:— The scuthern coasts of Central America and New

The scuthern coasts of Central America and New Gruanda, entering the port of Istapam, in Guatemala, and that of Panama, in New Granda, taking in the ports of Acahutia, La Libertad and La Union, (in Salvador); Isle del Tigne, (in Honduras); Realejo and San Juan del Sur, (in Mearagua); Punta Atemas, (in Costa Ilica); and all the other ports that may be deemed useful.

We have not yet procured any positive information as to the precise time this line will be put interpention, nor have we heard of any preparations being yet made in the United States regarding the steamers.

We trust the company is not established merely for the purpose of getting up a speculative excitement and then selling out, for we think, if carried through, it may prove highly profitable.—Panama Star, July 27.

Star, July 27.

Brilliant materies were seen in Washington on Sunday evening last, the first about 7 o'clock, in an E. N. E. direction, and at an altitude of 35 degrees, moved towards the N. W. in a circle inclined to the horizon, varying little from 15 degrees. It is said to have been more brilliant than the planet Juniter. The second was at 9 o'clock, less brilliant, and moved in an opposite direction. The third originated in the E. S. E., 40 degrees above the horizon, about 16 o'clock, was brighter than Vega, moving in a decending line, and vanished in the southeast. The futilisence, in chronicing the moteons, says "this is one of the semi-annual periods of meteoric displays, and our meteorological friends will doubtless have laid rare satisfaction in observing the many that have fitted across the heavens."

COST OF LOOKING FOR AN ESCAPED CONVICT-